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### COMMUNICATIONS.

## Of Gymnasiums.

BY D. A. S.

It has been frequently asserted that college life is a sure method of making young men and women invalids in after years. This assertion is not wholly false, since we find that two-thirds of our eminent men and women who have spent years in colleges or universities are inactive. unfit for public labor, mere bookworms, undeveloped in their limbs, while their very countenances are unlike those of their childhood. and in the end, after a short brilliancy in life, die of consumption, nervous headache, or dyspepsia, their certain incomes from college life.

One may ask, Shall we dispense with training our sons and daughters in colleges because a few or even many die "from hard study?"for this is the excuse made by a majority of persons. To this we answer, No!

Gymnasiums, when made an indispensable department, not only in our colleges and universities, but also in our common shools, omnis paribus, will remove all the maladies which are said to accrue from college life.

We find that our statesmen, our orators, our genuine politicians are never made within college walls, and 'scarcely come from such places save they be such as give an opportunity to the use and freedom of both mind and body.

Some institutions have industrial departments to meet the two-fold purpose of exercise and industry. This is not the best means of securing the former, because there is an involuntary exertion on the part of those who work through want; and it appears to us that in such a state there is a contrarity of forces neutralizing the required end. Exercise to be useful to the mind must be without restraint.

By Vicessimus Knox, D.D., it is related that two fellow-collegiates, who had been separated from each other for some time, met one day, and the countenance of one was pale, emaciated with hollow and lack lustre eye; and when inquired of by his fellow-collegian of the cause, answered, "You know, my friend, my first and strongest passion was for literary fame. Flattered by my friends, and encouraged at my school, I persuaded myself I was advancing in enthusiasm, devoted every moment of my life to the pursuit of learning. During my residence at the university I spent the time allotted to rural amusements in examining those expositories of ancient learning-the public libraries." Dr. Knox continues to make a lengthy recita tion of the college life of this emaciated indime you see a body and a mind worn out in proto lay my weary limbs in the grave."

Every day brings with it improvements in peachment, &c. many departments of life; and there is no country upon the face of the globe whose progress they have already taken, a split is not only is so visible as the United States of America. It is to be hoped, therefore, that that day is not far off when the necessity of gymnasiums in every institution of learning, great or small, will be seen indispensable, not only to the physical health of the body, but to the strength of the mind, the purity of the morals, the clearness of the understanding, and the full term of life to the student.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1870.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 28, 1870.

To the Editor of the New National Era: THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST GOMPANY. This institution is doing a great work in edu of the South generally, wherever its branches and resignations. have been established, to habits of industry, than the Savings Bank.

Lev. J. W. Hood, Assistant Superintendent of Phillip's election by an increased majority. Public Instructions for this State, would dethe audience was not so large as might have receive many votes from the other side. been desired, though the room was well filled.

usual forcible manner, showing to the entire an active, and vigorous canvass. The election satisfaction of all present the great necessity will take place on the 26th of November.

f saving and depositing their earnings in the ank, assuring them of perfect safety, and how

ny, which we give, as follows: cated in this State-the Wilmington, New- handsome silver trumpet.

ern, and Raleigh. otal amount deposited in all the Branches up to the 1st of

September, 1870..........\$15,990,661 18

fotal amount of drafts for the Leaving a balance due deposit-

ors of ...... \$2,041,070 35 be published after his execution. otal amount deposited in the Raleigh Branch during the

month of September ..... otal amount of drafts for same period.....

It will be seen that the drafts for the month lina Standard speaks as follows : exceed the deposits some \$1,442.49, which is nainly due to the fact that many persons who d been depositing ever since the commencement of the good work up to that time had amassed a sufficient amount of cash to enaotherwise provide themselves with the neces-

saries of life. Total amount deposited in Raleigh

# NEWNATIONALERA

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870. VOL. I.—NO. 44.}

s due, 778.

This, Mr. Editor, speaks well for the colored time as well as inability on our part, forbid anypeople of this city, numbering something over grand occasion. While all did well and deserve but it has proved to be one Two of her pu-

This branch went into operation April, 1868, if we mistake not, which, taking all things into consideration, show, according to the above figures, that this branch has done more business than many of the older branches, and as much as any of the twenty-nine. Much credit is due the cashier, Mr. Brodie, for this grand result. But for his untiring efforts in creating confidence in the bank, and inducing the people to deposit, much of the \$14,000 now safely invested in Government securities would have been hidden in the earth, or chincked away in some in the singing by Miss Sarah White and Masmuch, of it would have been foolishly spent. We believe no one could have worked with he has devoted himself almost wholly to the moral, intellectual, and industrial advancement of his race. His work is to be seen and felt for under whose skillful management was rendered miles around. Not having participated to any some of the finest music we ever heard. Upon great extent in politics, he has grown in favor the whole, it was one of the most agreeable with all classes, both white and black; and today no man stands higher in the estimation of the people of Raleigh than George Washington

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The cheering news of our victories in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, and more recently in our sister State, spirit of slavery dies hard, but it must succumb. South Carolina, is having a salutary effect upon | Wait a little longer : the Republicans in this State. While it is a rebuke to us for our apathy, inactivity, and internal dissensions, by which we allowed the enemy to creep in and demoralize us within the very walls of our strongholds. It will have the have been put forward by Republican members effect of showing us what a proper and rightly in both branches of the Virginia Legislature. directed effort can accomplish. Under the cir- as at present assembled, to have the law recumstances we can only promise to do better pealed inflicting stripes as a punishment for next time. The present aspect of affairs indi- petit larceny; and finding, also, that the macate a decided split among the Democrats of jority will not give the friends to these bills any the next Legislature upon the various questions | chance to show cause why this monstrous, de- now, only y and z, never see them are before.' which will be brought before that body for con- basing, and most unchristian institution should sideration. The election of a United States be removed from among civilized communities. Senator is already causing serious trouble in their ranks. The extremists are demanding the | ple know that the whipping post law, for whose election of an extreme man, and one who is nullification the slave has appealed from tyran- is gone, Miss Ball and Miss Alfred would be of that we may know how much we may dare to barred by the Howard amendment, such, for ny to God—a law that a fierce military refused our choice, so valuable are their schools and undertake. We shall appeal to no others, and instance, as Vance, in order to show their utter to execute—is again the installed monarch of the teachers they are training. We held four- from such friends we are sure of a generous contempt and disregard for the reconstruction oppression in Virginia; and we let the toesin acts, claiming that the election of a man who peal out its warning notes to white and colored has stooped so low as to have his disabilities removed by Congress would be an acquiesence in and an acknowledgment of the justice of within a very few days, made white and colored radical reconstruction.

While, on the other hand, the moderate men as they call themselves, agree, with much force. that nothing could do more towards demonstrating a bitter, vindictive spirit on the part of vidual, and closes in his words as follows : "In the people of the South than such a course they further urge that the selection should be fessional labors, without obtaining a sufficiency confined to that portion whose disabilities have outh, chain-gang for the Fifteenth Amendment, been removed, in order that their may be no Thus we see the result of a dry and continu- delay or trouble in seating the new Senator. ous digging into books without proper exercise And thus it is on the questions of calling a convention to change the Constitution, and im- would accord with the General Government in

If the moderate men maintain the position certain, but inevitable. Whether or not the will allow the extremists to whip them in, we have some doubt; but one thing is certain, and people might result from a proper exercise of their present influence in the general as-

no time in organizing and bringing together their disintegrated ranks, with a brilliant prospect in their favor. Conflicting elements. which had a good deal to do with our defeat last summer, are being harmonized, as will be seen in the unanimity-the one felling-prevailing in our different nominating conventions, now being held for the purpose of nominating cating the colored people of this section, and candidates to fill vacancies caused by deaths

In this county (Wake) the death of Mr. Hodge economy, and thrift. No agency yet employed one of the members elect, to the House of Rehas worked more perceptibly in this direction presentatives has made an election necessary to fill his place. For this position, Hon. Samuel We had the pleasure of attending a meeting F. Phillips has been unanimously nominated at the court-house here on Friday night last, by the Republicans, which has given universal 28th October.) when it was announced that satisfaction. We entertain no doubt of Mr. they are pitied and patted rather than being

As a lawyer, Mr. P. is one of the first of ver a lecture, or an address, in the interest of his profession in in the State. Of acknowledgthis worthy enterprise. In point of numbers ed ability, unimpeachable character, he will

The death of Judge Gilliam, member elect We were somewhat disappointed, in conse. on the Conservative ticket, to fill the vacancy nence of the illness of Mr. Hood, on account occasioned by the resignation of John T which he was compelled to decline. How- Peweese in the 41st Congress, has also made seeting was very ably addressed by John R. vacancy. This district was carried by the Dethe Bank and people. After Mr. Caswell nominated. Conventions will be held on the shall rest upon this paper: ad concluded, the well-known Cashier, Rev. 10th and 11th of November, by the respective 4. W. Brodie, addressed the meeting in his parties to make nominations, and to commence

The State agricultural fair which closed or accumulates when placed on deposit. He the 22d inst. was a success, far beyond all ex- donations made. The Treasurer's and Secreold them that the subject then being discussed pectations. The various departments were well tary's Reports were read, and the officers of the stood second in importance to none but their represented, and showed to advantage the great past year re-elected. agricultural resources of our State. As to The audience seemed much interested as the numbers it surpassed any heretofore held ashier made plain the great advantages of the Among the premiums awarded was one of five

In the trial of fire engines (hand) Victor No. Number of Branches, 29; three of which are 1, colored, bore off the palm, and received a

The execution of William Stimson, colored, convicted at the last term of Wake Superior same time her pupil. Miss Chase exercised Court on a charge of rape, will take place on Friday, November 4. Stinson was convicted by a jury composed entirely of colored men, and | She writes : "Many thanks to you and all my richly merits the full penalty of the law. He excellent generous friends in Roxbury. I am has made a confession of his crime, which will

The A. M. E. Church Sabbath School exhion the 22d inst., was a brilliant affair. Of this 6,504 53 exhibition a correspondent of the North Caro- with our society. Her grateful pupils follow-

> One of the grandest exhibitions we have ever on board ship, expressing their attachment and had the pleasure of witnessing was given by good wishes. the children of the A. M. E. Church Sabbath School on Monday night last, the 14th inst., in sion several of our most respected white citi-

propriate ceremonies, Master Rogers McCauley their support. The children are very easily struction. We were so incredulous as to doubt sidered to affect the qualification of an elector rer should be over was introduced, who delivered in a loud and governed. The parents said : 'The children both propositions. The colored people are still anywhere. It imposes no duty to register. It Total drafts..... 89,186 79 good rules of life." He was followed by others tell you there has been no whipping in school, and actually do, raise money to help the schools, who not only did honor to themselves but to you will infer there has been no success; all I they are very far yet from being able to do all; franchise. It touches no qualification of the horses. Two men

whose charge they have been committed. But well in everything." thing like a full and detailed account of this

vidious if we should mention the following as salary per month. She writes : giving particular delight and joy to the vast

Ada B. Manley. This song with its accompaniments was performed in a manner highly creditable-was called back a second time.

Sarah White and S. A. Brodie. "The Declaration of Independence," by Master Ruffin Nichols. This declamation was delivered in fine style.

"Write me a Song of my Father," performed on the organ by Miss Sophia A. Brodie, assisted applause, and was called back a second time. 'The Lord Will Provide," by Master Willie Brodie has. Ever since his advent among us credit. We mention the above only as specifor the use of the school, was on exhibition, and presided over by Miss Alice II. A. Brodie, enjoy, at least for many a day.

Very respectfully, A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

# Letter from Richmond.

We give place in our columns to the follow-

RICHMOND, November 3, 1870. To the Editor of the New National Era:

it is our imperative duty to at once let the peothat this great Democratic sounding-board of the State (its Legislature) has already, and and kiss the rod that smote. But these were poor men, and, worst of all, Republicans, as only at that class this law is aimed. They snuff for disfranchisements, penitentiary for the test and the lash for the ballot-box. The many fine promises made by the carpet-bagger Walker on sources to attract and entertain their pupils. his bended knees before Congress as to how he reconstructing the State of Virginia have all been thrown to the breezes, and to-day, within his rotten and hollow heart, he is a convicted wretch, and, to save himself from utter despair. he catches at a straw by sending out his dirty pack-hounds to cajole the negro vote to keep that is, much substantial good to the State and | the State in the miserable hell that it finds us. Consistent Democracy! ascended to power, and found in the treasury \$500,000 of the people's hard earnings. It (the General Assembly) will to \$20,000, and yet nothing has been accomp- Library to this place." lished in advancing the public free-school system beyond that of paying Democratic officers whipping post are the poor man's sure rewards. let him be black or white. But only touch one of these aristocratic law-makers with cowhide disgrace; and they have tous doomed the poor white man to what was the negro's fate in the whipping-post, as whenever they commit a

> The State Agricultural Fair is in full flush here, and, like the whipping-post, "Richmond

Yours, &c.,

Lincoln Freedmen's Aid Society. We cheerfully give place in our colomns to the following report of the Lincoln Freedmen's er, none regretted having come out, as the necessary to hold another election to fill said | Aid Society, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. It contains many valuable suggestions, besides Caswell, Esq., one of our County Commission. | morrats by a good majority last summer. Now | showing, in a modest and becoming manner. ers, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Republicans, having rid themselves of many | what a few earnest spirits are doing to educate, of the Bank. Mr. Caswell presented the claims of the burdens which they had to carry in the elevate, and to make true men and women of

> THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT. The seventh year of the "Lincoln Freedmen's Aid Society" having closed, we will take a

brief review of the work before entering upon a new year. Our annual meeting was held on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869. Our rooms were well filled. Many subscriptians were paid and

at Salisbury, Md.; Mrs. McNulty, at Culpepper, Va. ; Miss Augusta S. Martin, at Charleston,

Miss Chase, at Gordonsville, was aided by Mrs. Murphy, a colored teacher, who was at the community. She sailed for Europe April 21st. very sorry I cannot meet you all before my harness is hung up to rust. Good-bye to each reciprocate her regret, and return to her grateed her with letter after letter, even till she went

boys I hope to send to the Howard University, schools; or, if not, that their paternal State

The number of depositors to which this amount and the Superintendent, (Mr. L. Hinton,) to set of children, who like their books, and learn a matter of fact, take any efficient measures right of the State to prescribe the qualifica-

Miss Alfred has an admirable school at Columbus, Ga. It is not called a Normal School. praise, we hope we may not be considered indipils obtained schools for the summer at \$50 ored people, but not on this account only. The imposed by the State law (leaving the expe-

"In the school we are doing finely, I think, Three of my pupils will be fitted for teachers. Song-By Master Tommy Curtis and Mrs. and a larger number, if they can stay until the close of the year. The demand for teachers for the plantation schools is great; greater in Alabama than in this State, for Alabama is recon-"Amateur Farming" - Dialogue, by Misses structed, and things are going on there quite smoothly, as is proved by the number of colored people who are buying land there. I have known of two instances, lately, in which the eedmen have clubbed together and bought a plantation, dividing it among themselves. How they ever scrape together enough to buy a foot of land is more than I can understand. But it obscure corner of the house, and much, very ter Albert K. Brodie. This beautiful piece of is done. In the two years that I have been here music was greeted with rounds of deafening there have been but two houses built for white people, but some thirty or forty for freedmen. on lots of their own, most of them quite comgreater success among our people than Mr. Curtis. As we said before, all deserve great fortable ones. They all want, and work hard for, a home of their own. To own the roof over mens. The organ, designed to be purchased their head, and the soil under their feet, is their own noble and successful Normal and Agriculgrand ambition; and it is most surely a lauda- tural Institute, at Hampton, proves the sincer-Again she writes :

the constantly recurring question in my mind; spheres of life and work. and the only solution of the problem is the fact that every one, as soon as he learns his letters. sets about teaching some one else. It is poor teaching, but better than none; and the earnestness overcomes all difficulties. 'Where did you Finding that very many and great efforts learn to read?' said I to a boy who comes to Treasury. We cannot, therefore, undertake to evening class, and who told me he had been three weeks only to a night class some three years since, but who can read a newspaper quite well, and write a tolerable hand. 'I reckon learned myself. When any boy came into the shop that knew the words, I got him to tell me a hard word, and I picked out the letters in the writing; reckon I know most all of them elevation and true enlightenment and progress And that is the way with scores of them."

All our teachers-Miss Martin at Charleston. Miss Lawton at Salisbury, Md., Mrs. McNulty at Culpepper-have done a good work; but could we retain but two, now that Miss Chase teen meetings for work and business.

## OUR CHRISTMAS BOXES.

We made our usual appeals for aid in filling our Christmas boxes, and met with a liberal response from the Sunday school of Dr. Putnam's society, through Miss K. L. Appleton, bow, as it were, to the decree of the Casars and from her relatives and herself most generous contributions. Mrs. Moulton brought us a large parcel of toys and varieties, and Mr. Prang kindly sent, at her request, many beautiful chromos. Mrs. Hollingsworth sent nice with mock justice in their favor-the gallows valuable books and clothing, and many others. We sent three boxes, -to Miss Chase, Gordonsville, to Miss Ball, Camden, S. C., and to Miss Alfred, Columbus. These were selected at remote posts, where the teachers have few re-

Miss Ball writes : "I am truly thankful for everything done for these children. You can magine what a pleasure it was to us upon opening the box to see so many beautiful presents. for it, and a pleasant surprise at Christmas Eve to find a present for each one. The little box of books you were so kind as to send, I The Republicans in the meanwhile are losing adjourn with an incurred debt of from \$15,000 tempted to ask leave to transfer the Lincoln an opinion upon the points which are raised. should be a true expression of the will of the

elected as school boards, superintendents, &c., Mr. Bowen, whose ready sympathy in our cause would have endeavored to throw light on the services not yet rendered. Taxation and the was always cheering, as we love to remember subject by an extended opinion. But, enterof shoes for the poor children of Miss Martin's entering upon an exposition of constitutional and he would let you down with a revolver. school, Charleston, S. C. We had received an or other law, we feel not only at liberty, They seem to know something of its damaable appeal from her in their behalf. These chil- but constrained, to confine ourselves to a very and very thinly clad, and we added other com- conclusion. fortable garments, cut at the vestry of Dr. Put- First, then, as to the constitutionaly of the slavery, well aware that the rich never go to nam's church, and made by the poor women act in question. And it is important perhapsemployed by the Freedmen's Benevolent So- certainly we deem it wise-to state distinctly ciety, and to these were added some books and what the subject is which we are called to contheft it is generally decided by our law tribunals to be the effects of non compos mentis, when

WHAT ARE WE TO DO THIS YEAR?

We are frequently asked by those not intimately a single statute. Its validity involves the con- the people have a most vital interest in the acquainted with our work, or perhaps not very zealous for it. "Is it not time for you to stop your Freedmen's Aid? These people whom into view at all numerous questions, some of safety of the Government rests. This section you help are no longer slaves, no longer which were alluded to in the progress of the is confessedly based on the supposition that it even freedmen; they are freemen, therefore discussion, and might or might not be fit subjects might become necessary for Congress to interthey are enfranchised citizens of the South. and the South is reconstructed therefore the Southerners will give them free schools." These | which this indictment is found, or attempting to conclusions are very natural, but, unfortunately, they are not sustained by the facts of the case. The Southern States should establish free schools, as well for their colored as their to register by a person not having the right so this clause was declared necessary. The power would do so? Those who were confident that ber of Congress, a crime against the United the action would necessarily follow the obligathe Bank in a manner and with a character- late campaign, expects to elect their nominee a long oppressed race. We commend this retie earnestness which can but result in good by at least 400 votes ; provided a good man be port to a careful perusal of all these whose eye we can be, and therefore more disappointed at upon the simple question : "Has Congress the have not yet secured the means of education for the white population, and have done next to register, for the purpose of voting for a member must take the place of State laws and penalties, nothing for the colored people. These people of Congress (Representative or Delegate) a be it so. Congress, it is true, has not exercised themselves have done and are doing more for crime against the United States?" We, there- this right during the eighty years of the countheir own education than could have been rea- fore, enter into no consideration of various try's existence; but the failure to exercise a sonably expected. When we reflect that they topics which were briefly alluded to yesterday, power is no argument against its existence, and were slaves seven years age, and that slavery and which might be the subject of discussion in implied utter ignorance and degradation, we reference to other details of other laws or of the exercise it. Other powers have lain dormant cannot but consider it something marvellous that act of which this section is a part. they should have risen to their present condition. There are four provisions of the Constitution some which have not even yet been exercised. When they were liberated by the act of eman- of the United States, some reference to which is If the power of the State of New York to pass cipation, proclaimed by him in gratitued to whom our Society took its name, all those at Article I—Sec. 2. The House of Representation is such a law as this and enforce its penalties cannot co-exist with the power of Congress to We sustained, as before, six teachers, viz: the South who had kept this race in bondage, tatives shall be composed of members chosen enforce this law, then the exclusive power and Miss Lucy Chase, at Gordonsville, Va., instead and those at the North who approved of their every second year by the people of the several legislation of Congress must prevail. ink, concluding his remarks with a report dollars to Mr. John L. Harrison, colored, for again at Columbus, Georgia; Miss Angelina act to free people incapable of earning a subof Lakeville, Florida; Miss Caroline Alfred, boing thus kept, cried out that it was a cruel States, and the electors in each State shall have Under section 8, subdivision 19, the power Ball, at Camden, S. C.; Miss E. M. Lawton, sistence, and that they would perish miserably the most numerous branch of the State Legis- foregoing powers evidently authorizes Congress in a few years. The cry was answered by lature. prompt efforts by the government and by their friends at the North to send them material relief. They did not perish. The next cry was, tives shall be prescribed in each State by the But they well be perpetual paupers. You help Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at them, but they will not learn to support themher usual indefatigable energy at this post, and selve. The ireedmen soon answered this by except as to the places of choosing Senators. her inspiration had a beneficial effect on the working well and heartily, far more industriously than the poor whites. They found the elections, returns and qualifications of its various employments at the South. They own members. have bought and cultivated land, and are laying up money in the banks, and now we are asked, to make all laws which shall be necessary and Why help them any more? The North has and all." Miss Chase's Roxbury friends will nearly ceased to minister to their material wants, but they have not ceased to have a watch- Constitution in the Government of the United bition which took place in Metropolitan Hall ful thanks for her long and faithful services, ful eye for their moral, intellectual and indus- States, or in any department or officer thereof. and her many inspiring letters during the trial interests. We have, of late years, reseven years in which she has been connected stricted our assistance to sending them teachers stricted our assistance to sending them teachers and helping them to establish good schools.

us in this department of our labors. At who not only did honor to themselves but to sall and as for the Sabbath School of which they are members, can say is that I have a very lovable, trainable and as for the Southern States, they do not, as elector in any other respect. It leaves the out alive, but Jan

for the education of their ignorant population tions of electors for the most numerous branch of whatever complexion.

duty to aid the educational efforts of the col- that when the qualification of registration is Can it be believed that men and women, who the judgment of the State) it shall be an ofwere slaves a few years ago, should, without fence against the laws of the United States to special training, be competent to organize and contribute by fraud and violation of the regulateach schools for the rising generation of free- tion to the sending of a representative to the

Freedmen's Aid devotes itself chiefly this year | that is all! to the Normal Schools. It nrges upon the colored people as far as possible to sustain their do with the subject of qualification, and cannot served by his vice the miseries he endured; her own schools. It helps those schools only where treat of it at all, because to require that the mother was no less unhappy; and Catherine, the people can, and are willing to, do something elector shall have the qualifications which the the descendant of the wealthiest mercantile

ity of his convictions, and gives great weight to "Your account of the seciety meetings was done anything to keep up the work for Normal very pleasant, and I am glad to know that the Schools. It must not go under: it means all and pleasant times it has been our fortune to work is not to be given up at present. Years that the war meant; and while it is sound policy must clapse before these people will be able to to throw on the South all the burden it can possustain themselves entirely, in an educational sibly carry, it is madness to expect an honest posed to any attempt of the kind. But the fast getting control of the South. The work question. feeling must wear away in time. I am more of Northern societies and individuals is to keep and more astenished at the progress they have at certain points strong institutions, where made, and their determination to do better in men and women shall be trained to teach in ing communication. It speaks for itself. The the future. How did they learn so much? is public schools, as well as fitted for other days and an inhabitant of this State one year Yet she was singularly beautiful. Her brilliant This year our Branch, the Lincoln Freed

men's Aid, is called upon, as before, to take our part of this work. Our means are less than at the beginning of any previous year. We have but a few hundred dollars in our support six teachers, though we should be glad to do so; but we ought, at least, to sustain half that number. We earnestly appeal to those who are really interested in this noble cause, and who see clearly, as we do, that if we do not want to lose a great part of the fruits of our past labors and Christian charity for the of the African race, now our fellow-citizens, we must continue to help them to help themselves for some time longer. We appeal to such true friends to come forward and give us the means to carry on our work-to-day, if pos-

ANNA C. LOWELL. Sec'y of the Lincoln Freedmen's Aid. Roxbury Oct. 19, 1870.

The New Election Law of the United States Sustained.

Decision of Judge Woodruff.

We give place to this decision of Judge for bloody revenge from three or four quarters, new picture books and toys; Mrs. Bradford, Woodrers, affirming the constitutionality of our national election law, with much pleasure, and with a profound satisfaction. This judgment was rendered in the case of one TERRENCE QUINN, who was on trial for fraudulent regis- act in question. On the other it is denied that tration, and the decision of this honest judge cannot fail to exert a salutory influence throughout the country. The following is the decision :

Judge Woodruff said the demurrer to the in-The children joined right heartily in the matter, dictment now before the court, and which was and had a great deal of pleasure in working the subject of discussion at our last session. presents two questions, the principal one being ; Whether the law of the United States under which the indictment is found is constitutional. prize more than all. There are some pupils in or, in a more general form, whether it is a valid my school who are always asking questions, enactment, it being assailed, however, only upon They do not rest satisfied with a superficial the ground that it is an infringement of the knowledge of things, and I have felt the need | Constitution of the United States. The brevity of books very much-books for reference, and of the interval which has elapsed since the arbooks for them to read themselves-and I felt gument closed has precluded the elaboration of Had the Court entertained serious doubts of the people. A contribution of ten dollars for the Christ- correctness of the conclusion which they have mas boxes was sent by the Mt. Pleasant Sun- reached they would have taken time for greater day school, raised at the request of the Rev. deliberation, and if it seemed to them fit they with tender and grateful thoughts. This sum, taining no doubt, and deeming it unnecessary arriving a little too late for its kind purpose, and unprofitable that the progress of the public was even more usefully spent in the purchase | business should be delayed for the purpose of dren walked several miles to school, barefooted | brief statement of the leading grounds of our

us. The section of the act of Congress on which other statutes. Its discussion does not bring honest in that popular vote, in which alone the of discussion if other statutes or other sections vene to secure to the people a full and fair opof the present statute were before us for review. portunity to vote. Without reading at length the section under speak of it in technical terms, it must be stifficient to say that it is an act which makes a fraudulent registration or a fraudulent attempt to do, for the purposes of an election of a mem-States of America. Its validity, its constitupresent results, which are that these States power, under the Constitution, to declare a true that the existence of this power in Confraudulent registration or fraudulent attempt to gress is exclusive, and that when exercised it

Sec. 4-1. The times, places and manner of Sec. 8-19. The Congress shall have power

ing powers, and all other powers vested by this 1. Does the act in question infringe the provision of the Constitution, which provides that the elections in each State shall have the quali-The same inconsistency of consure has met fications requisite for the electors of the most first we were told that the negroes were inca- gued with great ingenuity and ability that the or not the indictment in question is a sufficient Miss Angelina Ball was as successful at pable of being taught, and, besides, that it was act in question infringes that clause of the Miss Angelina Ball was as successful at pable of being taught, and, besides, that it was act in question infringes that clause of the indictment under the act. On this question, Camden as she had been at Richmond. She folly to gather them into schools while they Metropolitan Hall. We observed on the occa- writes: "I cannot tell you how much enjoy- needed bread; and then, when the schools flour- test of qualification and, by so doing, practi- decided in favor of the ample sufficiency of the ment I find in my school. I have a very nice | ished and the starvation ceased, we were told eally imposes a qualification itself. We apthem to purchase comfortable homes, and zens, though not so many as might have been trainable first class, and two or three of the that they were rich enough to pay for their own prehend that the argument rests on no solid The exercises having been opened with ap- if, with their parents, I can contrive a way for governments would amply provide for their in- nor by any implication can, we think, be con- indictment should prohibits no legislation that is lawful in the State in which the voter seeks to exercise his culvert caved in,

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of the State legislature in the largest and ful-This is the reason that we feel it to be our lest extent, untouched and unaffected. It says, name of school does not make a true school. diency and wisdom of such a law entirely to Congress of the United States who is not qual-Our one great object now is to prepare them lifted with the authority that a true express had been singularly unfortunate. No friendly

for themselves. It sends the best New Eng- State law imposes, and to make his voting or house in Europe, was born penniless and a child land teachers to train teachers what and how registration a crime if he have not those quali- of evil omen. It was forefold of her at her to teach, and to promote among these still ig- fications, is, on the part of Congress, to im- birth that she would bring destruction to the norant, childlike people enlightened ideas of pose a condition to the right to vote. The city where she was born; the towns people of education; to show them how to live, and to Court do not feel called upon to say, however Florence would have exposed the infant in a what purpose; to fit them to be independent, little doubt they may feel on the subject, wheth- basket to the balls of the enemies; but she was Hear what Gen. S. C. Armstrong says, whose might, if they saw fit, make it a condition in the school of Macchiavelli and of Rome throughout these United States, that all who learned dissimulation and self-control. Her sentatives shall first register their names, for win the support of Clement, married his son his words:-"I am very glad that I could have we do not conceive that that question is involv- Henry to the portionless orphan, then a girl of ed. But that the prescription of such a condi | fourteen. But misfortune still followed the tion is no infringement of the elector's right to child of evil omen. The Pope, her uncle, soon vote we have no doubt, and we refer with con- died; Francis reaped no benefit from the hasty tion of the State of New York as an exposition of Valois only to be neglected by her hasband point of view, the whites are so bitterly op- school system from the powers that are now of the views of our people upon that precise for Diana of Poitiers, and to be contemned by In the Constitution of the year 1846 it was of a race of merchants.

provided that every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for ten next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he inheritance of the Medicean family, her gracemay offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at ful form, her hand and arm that no painter or such election in the election district of which he shall be at that time a resident, and not else- so soft and engaging as to win the esteem even where, for all officers that now or hereafter may of her foes. Few left her presence without being be elected by the people. There is a declara- charmed by that graceful courtesy which had tion of the sole qualifications which under the Constitution of the State of New York it is few could believe that her placid countenance competent to prescribe; and the Constitution, not deeming this declaration of the qualifica- unsparing malice of the most ambitious of tions of voters thereby infringed in any way, women. From Lorenzo Catherine had inheriprovides in another article that laws should be ted, too, a love for exterior beauty in dress or made for ascertaining by proper proof, and the form; a taste for lavish elegance. She shone citizens entitled to the right of suffrage thereby at tourneys, and glittered in stately processions. secured. Our reflections lead us, therefore, From him, perhaps, came that passion for poand without hesitation, to the conclusion that a litical intrigue that seemed the only vigorous prescription of a mode of ascertaining and cer- impulse of her placid nature, and for which at present themselves to exercise the elector's spectacle of her bleeding victims, or meditated privilege is no infringement of the clause de- and prepared the corruption, the degradation, claring what shall constitute requisite qualifi- or the death of her own sons. cations, and is no attempt to prescribe to this By some ardent Roman Catholic writers

The next clause of the Constitution to which that the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but that Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. On the one hand it is insisted that this affirmative prorision of the Constitution is adequate to support the legislation now assailed, and warrants the this section includes the authority claimed, and consequently asserted that the authority claimed its Government, all its strength and vigor, all people for whom it was made, in the vote of the people themselves. The debates in the convention where the Constitution was framed, the discussions which were had by way of exposi-States for their acceptance, both of which were freely cited to us on the argument, show in the fullest manner that those framers of the Constitution did not for a moment lose sight of the indispensable condition that the popular vote

Through an apprehension that in the change of events the States might become indifferent or that obstacles might be interposed to a free and fair expression of the popular voice, thus imperilling the very existence of the Government, they provided in this fourth section this power in Congress of self-preservation. Time might be so arranged, place might be so fixed. manner might be made such as to prevent an open and fair expression of the popular will An election might be so conducted that the General Government might find itself unsup ported by the very people on whom its foundation rested. Hence the scheme pointed out by this section. The honest conduct of an election for members of the House of Representatives, without interest to the Government of the Unisideration of no other sections of the same or preservation of all that is pure and just and

It is equally important that no one should b permitted to vote who is not a voter, and that evils rests upon the precise principle on which Congress is the sole judge of the proper time to in their hands for many years, and there are such a law as this and enforce its penalties

the qualifications requisite for the electors of to make all laws necessary for carrying out the to pass all laws necessary to give effect to regulations touching the time, places, and manner holding elections for Senators and Representatof holding elections for members of Congress. Under section 8, subdivision 1, each House is the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifiany time by law make or alter such regulations, cations of its own members. And can it be that, when Congress is clothed with full power Sec. 5-1. Each House shall be the judge of to pass all laws to carry into effect the power bestowed upon any department of the Government, it cannot make it an offence against the laws of the United States to make a fraudulent registration which is to stand as prima facie proper for carrying into execution the forego- evidence that the vote cast is legal and proper? Our conclusion is that the 20th section of the act on which this indictment rests, and which assumes that the power of Congress to make it an offence against the laws of the United

tional enactment Judge Woodruff then proceeded to consider numerous branch of the Legislature? It is ar- the second point of the demurrer, as to whether

States fraudulently to register is a constitu-

indictment. Upon both of these points then, concluded basis. The act in question neither professes, Judge Woodruff, we are of the opinion that the sustained and the demur-

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Catherine de Medicis.

We take the following from "The Huguenots" in Harper's Magazine for November :

Catherine de Medicis led the revelries the

fashions, and the politics of the age. Her youth to become teachers, and so the New England sion of the popular will would give him. And voice, no fond or tender counsels had awakened in her cold heart a trace of filial or maternal But it is said that Congress has nothing to love. Her father, Lorenzo de Medicis, had de er or not the Congress of the United States preserved alive, was shut up in a convent, and come to elect members of the House of Repre- uncle became Pope, and Francis I., anxious to fidence and with satisfaction to the Constitu- marriage; and Catherine came into the family her regal relatives as the penniless descendant

> For many years she lived powerless and obscure, the nominal wife of a depraved king. complexion, her large and lustrous eyes, the sculptor could imitate, were set off by manners descended to her from Lorenzo the Magnificent; concealed the passions, the resentments, the ifying the qualifications of those who shall times she became a murderess, reveling in the

State or to any State any condition of the exer- Catherine is adorned with all saintly virtues as cise of the right of suffrage, and no attempt to the guardian and defender of the Church; by prescribe the qualifications of an elector. If most historians she is looked upon as an incomthe first article of the Constitution is no im- raries could penetrate that chill and icy heart, pediment to the legislation of Congress upon | where no maternal nor friendly affections ever dwelt, where pity and compassion never came. which was dead to the sufferings of others, and I have referred, section 4, subdivion 1, declares even to her own, and discover the secret spring s that guided her erratic policy of vacillation and erime. Yet it is possible that the true mystery lay in her boundless superstition.

For the common modes of believe she had nothing but skepticism. She toyed with the Huguenots; she was not afraid to cajole or defy the Catholics and the Pope. But before the intellect was bowed in abject submission. Her eredulity was, perhaps, the cause of her impassive cruelty. She obeyed implicitly the decrees seer of Salon, Nostrodamus, whose name and rious mysteries, and whose rude oracles were freely purchased by the noble and the great of s superstitious age. She wore a mystic amuet or chain that still exists; she kept around her astrologers and alchemists, and possibly believed that in all her cruelties and crimes she able that a secret insanity clouded the active mind of the French Medea. Yet at the age of twenty-nine Catherine held in her unsteady hand the destiny of France.

Tenacity of the Rebel Spirit.

While Jefferson Davis is being lionized and ionored with public receptions, and memorial services in commemoration of Lee are in progress among the still unrepentant rebellious whites of the South, the murderous Ku Klux are also busy. They are more especially active of late in Tennessee and North Carolina. The Raleigh Standard of a recent date says:

"The tale is a terrible one, but it must be told. The world should know what has obstructed law-what has subverted government -what has banished peace and filled North Carolina with wailings, fear and woe. The world should know why a resort to the military arm was imperative. The world should know that instead of exaggaration, not one half has

The following statement is furnished from the report. We commend the catalogue of outrages and crimes to the attentive consideration four friends throughout the country. It is the voice of the bleeding, dying poor.

The Standard then proceeds to print a terible list, occupying two columns of its paper, of recent outrages, enumerating over sixty flagrant cases, and says that hundreds of other cases of scourging and mutilation are necessarily omitted. We take from the account a few the most prominent outrages :-The jail of Greene county broken open and

ive men taken out, their throats cut, and their oodies thrown in Contentnea Creek. The jail of Lenoir county broken open, five men taken out, their throats cut, and their odies thrown in Neuse river.

The jail of Orange county broken open, three men shot at. Two escaped, but one was wound-The Sheriff of Jones county and colonel of militia, shot and killed from behind a blind in

the open day, on the public highway. His death was decreed by a Ku-Klux camp in the abjoining county of Lenoir. He was hated because he was a Northern man and a Republi-The colonel of militia of Jones county, and a justice of the peace, shot and killed in the

colored man with him at the same time was The family of Daniel Blue, colored, murdered in Moore county. Blue was wounded and escaped. His wife was killed. She was enciente.

His five other children were murdered, the house set on fire, and the bones of all found next morning. Two white men of the name of McLeod murdered in Cumberland. The men who murdered them had painted faces. The Ku-Klux charged

the murder on colored men, and one colored man was killed by them on account of it. A colored minister of the gospel of Guif township, Chatham county, compelled to take a torch and burn his own church, which he and others had built on his own land. The next morning, after the Ku-Klax had departed, the melancholy sight was presented of the minister and his congregation holding prayer over the

A colored woman drowned in a mill-pond in Orange county, because she had been "impudent" to a white lady! This is the only

The Ku-Klux of Rockingham county made a raid and fired into a house, and shot a colored woman through the brain, killing her. In the same county, in another case, they thrust chunks of wood on fire into the faces and months of their victims.

HEIR TO \$500,000.—We find the following in a late number of the Pittsburgh Dispatch : A fortunate beggar, 91 years of age, who has been known for many years about the streets of St. Louis, has fallen heir to the Caruthers estate at Portland, Oregon, which is estimated to be worth \$500,000. The original owner of the property used to be known among trappers as "Wrestling Joe."

The city of Boston has a population short of hia, the banks of a new 300,000. Its property valuation, \$600,000,000, ing three men and three or over \$2,000 to every man, woman, and child the horses were taken within its limits. The average Boston family is worth, therefore, \$10,000